no woman could wish for a better or more tender epitaph, from a higher source, than the dying words of Pericles, here quoted: "Athens has intrusted her greatness and Aspasia her happiness to me."

The chapter "Aphrodite Pandemus," treats of the Hetaerae of Corinth and Athens, celebrated and otherwise, and is one of the not least interesting in the book. Among the famous hetaerae mentioned are Glycera, Lais, and Phryne. One feels that the statement, "Phryne was the most beautiful woman of all antiquity," is perhaps a trifle enthusiastic and final. If the ghosts of the ancient dead ever walk, one would not care to be in Professor Carroll's boots when he is haunted by the lovely but irate apparitions of Lamia and the elder Lais.

Other chapters in the book are "The Woman Question in Ancient Athens," "Greek Women in Religion," "Greek Women and the Higher Education," "The Macedonian Women," and "The Alexandrian Women," all treated with discriminating learning and excellent judgment. One cannot praise too highly Professor Carroll's skill in attaining an interesting and entertaining style, commonly known as "popular," without sacrificing the demands of good scholarship.

One notes an unaccountable omission: there is no chapter dealing with the noble, beautiful, and enlightened women of so-called "Modern Greece," and thus a most interesting period is entirely neglected; surely the epoch that produced the Suliote women, Vasiliké of Janina, and Bouboulina, the woman admiral, and that inspired Byron in more than one instance, deserves a chapter in a work of this nature.

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ATHENS, GREECE
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Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times. By JOHN STEWART MILNE. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1907. Pp. xi+187. $4.75.

The book consists of one hundred and eighty pages of description, in which the author freely quotes from the classical medical writers from Hippocrates down, and of fifty-four pages of plates, illustrating specimens of the surgical instruments of the period, now in existence either in private or public collections.

The book must prove a surprise to most readers, even of the medical profession, not only on account of the evident fitness of the instruments for the purposes for which they were made, but also because of their exact similarity, in many instances, to the instruments in use for the same purposes today. In fact, if found in the armamentarium of the twentieth-century surgeon, they would be nowise out of place.

In his preface the author alludes to the fact that whereas some of the classical descriptions of operations were in the past wholly unintelligible because of our entire lack of knowledge of the instruments used, modern archaeological research has, by discovering the instruments, made the writing plain. Though not sug-

gested by the author, the recent date of the discovery of most of these instruments would indicate that our modern parallels are not copies, but a second independent development of the same form.

The material of which instruments were made is shown to have been chiefly bronze and steel. In knives and in other cutting instruments, the handles were of bronze, the blades of steel. In some cases they were brazed together into one piece, while in others the handle was socketed, and different blades could be fitted as desired. This all-metal construction is identical with that of our most modern knives, and is a great improvement over the ivory, horn, and wood handles of no more than twenty years ago, since those did not lend themselves to sterilizing by heat. No evidence is adduced, however, to show that either the Greeks or Romans were familiar with this principle. In form, too, the various knives show all the patterns common to a modern outfit.

There appears to have been rather more tendency to combine various instruments in one piece than at present; thus the handle of the knife was often formed into a hook, a probe, a scoop, or a blunt dissector; sometimes, also, it contained an eye for carrying a thread.

Bleeding was quite as much in vogue both through the Grecian and Roman periods as it was in the first part of the last century, and a great variety of fleams and phlebotomes were in use, their general form being identical with that of the nineteenth-century instrument. Their shears appear to have been of the pattern now used as sheep-shears, and for trimming turf-borders, only on a smaller scale, and were not as much used for cutting tissue as are the scissors of the present time.

In the line of probes and directors it would appear that we can produce nothing new. Every conceivable form, pattern, and combination is shown in the author's illustrations; and they appear to have been made of all sorts of metals, tin, copper, bronze, silver, and gold, or one of the baser metals plated with silver or gold.

Of the special genito-urinary instruments, the speculum for vaginal examination and treatment was well developed, and several patterns of the bivalve sort were common that could be used satisfactorily today. Catheters, both male and female, go back to a very early date. Galen's description of the method of introducing a catheter into the male bladder cannot be improved upon.

Lithotomy appears to have been one of the oldest of what we today consider a major operation, and several special instruments were used for it: knives, scoops, forceps, and crushers. The operation appears to have been done quickly and with excellent success.

The conservation of the life of the child at birth does not seem to have been as carefully guarded as now. Instead, there was a great armamentarium of instruments of destruction to be used in case of difficult labor. Special knives for dismembering the foetus, traction hooks, decapitators, cranioclasts, and cephalotribes appear to have been in constant use, but no form of forceps for aiding in the delivery of a live child.

Scarifying, cupping, and cauterizing apparatus appears in great quantity

and variety, and these various procedures were as universal and frequent as bleeding. The cautery was also constantly used to check hemorrhage, the author making no mention of use of the ligature. Wool as a suture, or some metal appliance, was used for holding wounds together, catgut, though well known to the Greeks, not being thus applied.

Dissecting forceps were in great variety, and in form almost identical with the present-day equivalent. No mention is made, however, of a lock forceps, used for haemostasis, which with us ranks side by side with the knife as one of our most important modern surgical instruments. A good variety of bone instruments are described and illustrated; forceps, chisel, gouge, drill, saw, and, most remarkable, a trephine. So frequent is reference by classical writers to this last instrument shown to be, as to make it appear that brain surgery was a well-established procedure, though abdominal work, other than that of hernia, was practically unknown. The form of their trephine is almost identical with the instrument of today. This fact, which is also true of so many of the instruments described by Dr. Milne, will doubtless come as a surprise to the majority of the readers of his book.

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Euripides Helena. Mit erklärenden Anmerkungen. Von N. WECKLEIN. Leipzig: Teubner, 1907. Pp. 103. M. 1. 60.

Wecklein's editions of selected Euripidean plays are so well known that no statement of their general characteristics need be given here, and it suffices to say that this is a worthy addition to the series. The following points merit comment:

Hypothesis: would it not be better to include on this page the *scholia* from which the year of the play's presentation is deduced rather than to relegate them to footnotes in the Introduction? 44: for *Apollon* read *Hermes*. 118: an example of amphiboly such as Wecklein usually comments upon; cf. notes to 162 f., 1196, etc. 125: the second κακόν may be redundant, but is not offensive. οἷς is better taken as referring to both Helen and Menelaus. 275: Pflugk-Klotz improve the punctuation by inserting a comma before οὐσ'. 276: the objection to this line is scarcely cogent; cf. 1428. 513 f.: a longer quotation from the *Alcestis* would have afforded a still better parallel. 991 f.: δραστήριος. is not contrasted with τρεπόμενος but with ἑλεινός; consequently, there is here no inconsistency with 952 f., but reaffirmation. Nor does 993 contradict 978 f., but it is merely a condensed statement of the situation: since Menelaus and Helen were determined not to submit and since Theonoe's assistance was indispensable for their escape, her refusal would be equivalent to killing them outright, and Menelaus wished her to realize this clearly. 1056: a lapse in the dramatic action, and Euripides' apology for imitating his rivals. The device was timeworn only to the spectators who had seen it employed in Aeschylus'